

Latest News
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW YORK SUN
NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.
Rosecrans' Position Secure.
FEDERAL OPERATIONS RECOMMENDED.
A Successful Reconnoissance.
From General Meade's Army.
Additional Signs of a Battle.
Rebel Dash into Maryland.
LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.
The Draft and Its Incidents.
How Conscripts are Treated.
OUR RUSSIAN VISITORS.
OFFICIAL ATTENTIONS PAID THEM.

Georgia and Tennessee.

Plans of Gen. Rosecrans, Etc.
Washington, Sept. 25.—Telegrams up to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from Gen. Rosecrans, give additional assurance that his position can be ascertained only by regular siege. The purpose of Gen. Rosecrans seems to be to resume offensive operations as soon as the reinforcements, including Gen. Burnside's troops, now on the way, reach him.

The mass of the rebel infantry are in Chattanooga Creek Valley. A division of rebel cavalry advanced yesterday afternoon, from Gen. Rosecrans, gave additional assurance that his position can be ascertained only by regular siege. The purpose of Gen. Rosecrans seems to be to resume offensive operations as soon as the reinforcements, including Gen. Burnside's troops, now on the way, reach him.

Gen. Rosecrans expresses the wish that Gen. Bragg will venture a prompt attack upon him, but is of opinion that it will not be made. All was quiet along his line at 2 P. M. yesterday.

Fifty Pieces of Artillery Reported Lost.
Philadelphia, Sept. 25.—A special dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin, from Cincinnati, says our losses in northern Georgia will not fall short of seventeen hundred killed and eighteen hundred wounded. Col. Barrett of the Artillery says we lost fifty (50) pieces.

A Successful Reconnoissance.
Washington, Sept. 25.—A telegram from General Rosecrans, dated last night, says he made a reconnoissance in force along the enemy's line yesterday afternoon, and found him in force. The enemy did not resist the advance of our reconnoitering column, which returned to its quarters after having accomplished the object of the movement, which proved to be of considerable importance.

Reports Good and Bad.
Louisville, Sept. 25.—Scrap of information from parties now arrived led to the belief that Sherman's corps from Grant's army joined Rosecrans on Tuesday or Wednesday, and that Burnside's corps has more recently effected a junction at Grate Vine.

Reports prevalent to-night on the street say that Burnside's force has been captured, but nothing has passed over the wires to-day indicating such an event and it is undoubtedly false.

Rebel View of the Military Importance of Chattanooga.
(Correspondence of The Sun.)

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 24.—The line of troops arrived last evening from City Point with 800 prisoners of war. The Richmond Whig of Sept. 23 has been received. Its editorial claims a victory in Northern Georgia for General Bragg, but in conclusion says:

"We express gratification at the thought of what yet remains to be done, and the possibility of losing all that has been gained by failing to complete the work. Situated as Rosecrans is, the victory that does not result from capture of his whole army is a lost opportunity. If he is permitted to hold Chattanooga, then our victory will be without profit, and we have only to mourn that so many brave men have died in vain, and cheer that the gallant Hood has sealed his faith with his blood. Rosecrans must be driven from Chattanooga, but he must be destroyed or driven from Chattanooga; otherwise the battle had as well not been fought. If this stronghold is not wrested from him now, it will hardly be hereafter. He holds a point of vantage from which he may at any moment strike at the very vitals of the Confederacy. He holds a region plentiful with disaffection, that needs only the prompt action of a Yankee army to ripen into full blown treason. He holds the country that must supply meat for our army, nitre for our powder mills, and coal and iron for many of our manufactures. He holds the Georgia and Virginia Railroad, six miles west of here. The possession of that country is an indispensable necessity to us. It is the prize for which Burnside is contending. Until he was won it was but a remote and distant object. Now it is the superlative achievement of the war."

All the churches in Martins have been taken by the Medical Department to be used as hospitals.

Federal Attack on Zollicoffer, East Tennessee.
The Richmond Dispatch, of Sept. 25d, has the following:

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.
Zollicoffer, Sept. 25.—General S. Cooper.—The enemy made a demonstration on our line yesterday, and were repulsed. My cavalry followed them to Blountville, six miles from here. Their force engaged to-day is believed to have been not less than 10,000, all mounted, with six pieces of artillery. Five other regiments are reported between Johnson and Watauga bridge, but they had not engaged my force at the latter place this afternoon.

Blountville, Sept. 25.—After the enemy retired yesterday, our cavalry went in pursuit of them and came up with them this morning 2 miles below Blountville, where they camped last night. It is reported by a courier who has just arrived, that the enemy have again advanced two miles from Blountville in this direction, with the intention of making a flank movement via this place. A force of Federal cavalry dashed into this place on Sunday night, and burnt the buildings sacred for commissary stores. They burnt the railroad bridge at Goodwin, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, and a trestle bridge on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, six miles west of here. Trains will pass over to-morrow—so there is little damage done.

Zollicoffer is a station on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, eleven miles from Bristol. Johnson's is thirty-two miles from Bristol. The distance from Bristol to Knoxville is 150 miles.

Gen. Meade's Army.
Force of the Enemy—The New Campaign about to Begin.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The impression is that the campaign in Virginia will re-open at once. The enemy's strength under Lee is now believed to be considerably less than 50,000. The enemy remains quiet, but holds the strong position immediately in front of us, the natural defenses having been strengthened with entrenchments and fortified with heavy artillery commanding the roads. The Union forces may grow elsewhere than in front of the fortifications and

compel the rebels to leave their vantage ground. Gen. Patrick, Provost Marshal General of the army, will take the field, and Brig. Gen. Terry is tendered the Provost Marshalship in Gen. Patrick's place. The army is reported hopeful and confident. Meade's interview with Halleck, it is thought, decides the question of an early advance and battle.

(By Mail.)
Washington, Sept. 24.—The indications from the front to-day are premonitory that Lee will make no serious opposition to Meade's advance upon his present line, if that be his object. We know that our troops are already in positions which Lee could hardly have surrendered without a battle, unless determined not to fight this side of the fortifications of Richmond. It is thought that Meade already commands the fortifications of the Rapidan, which were constructed with great labor by the rebels, or at least has them at his mercy.

Rebel Dash into Maryland.
Washington, Sept. 25.—Recently a body of White's cavalry crossed the Potomac river at the eight mile level, into Montgomery County, Maryland, and intercepted a canal boat going to Harper's Ferry, taking therefrom merchandise, amounting to \$1,000. These they carried over the Potomac in a scow. It is reported that they also intercepted a farmer at Medley's station, and robbed him of eight hundred to one thousand dollars.

Telegraphic News Items, &c.
The Rebel General Meade is to be held for exchange against Gen. Mearns.

A general order is sent taking out of the hospital every enlisted man, except hospital stewards, who is fit for duty. Several thousand fighting men will thus be speedily obtained.

The reward for the apprehension and delivery of deserters is to be increased to \$50, which is intended to include all expenses incurred by the party making the arrest.

General Thomas, who has distinguished himself for courage and conduct in the late battles near Chattanooga, is an officer of the old army, and is a native of Virginia. He commanded at Mill Spring the famous Federal victory, at which Gen. Zollicoffer was killed.

The withdrawal of so large a portion of Lee's army from Virginia, has induced our military authorities to commence active operations, to contract the field of operations and bring our forces more nearly within supporting distance.

It is announced in a Detroit paper that H. H. Kory, of the firm of Johnson, Key & Co., of this City (New York), has been murdered. He was stopping at the Harrison House, in Detroit, and disappeared on Thursday last week. He had about \$250 in cash, besides a valuable watch.

A Democratic Convention lately held in Dubuque county, Iowa, Dennis A. Mahoney, who had failed to secure the nomination for Governor, was regularly nominated for Sheriff. The "regularity" consisted in Mr. Mahoney giving his opponent a sound beating, which removed all opposition to his claims.

Out of two millions of dollars of postal currency cancelled and burned, not \$200 were counterfeit. A quantity of the new fractional currency is printed, but it is not yet sufficiently dried for immediate use. For the same reason, the new National Bank notes will not be given out until about the middle of the month.

One hundred and nineteen prisoners captured recently south of the Rapidan, reached Washington on Saturday, from the army of the Potomac. Some were captured at the Madison Court House, but the larger number were taken at a point within seven miles of Gordonsville. Among them is Col. R. H. Lee, first of the 2d Army Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia.

The purchasers of residences belonging to rebel Washingtonians before their late confiscation as life estates, have had a very sudden change placed upon their speculation, by a general order of the military authorities of each house for use for government purposes. The government will pay what it pleases, or considers just, irrespective of the exorbitant anticipations of the purchasers.

The President has directed General Gillmore to demand from General Beauregard a list of the men of the 5th Colored Regiment who were taken prisoners on Morris Island, and a statement of their present status. If the list be furnished, an equal number of rebels of the same rank or higher, who are now in our ranks, will be set apart for such treatment as our men receive. If Beauregard refuses to furnish the list, our Government will assume that they have been carried out their threats and will act accordingly.

The Washington Republican (semi official organ) says: "We have positive information of the presence in Northern Georgia of a very considerable portion of Lee's army. Five or six divisions of the army. Some of the divisions were engaged, representing 42 regiments out of 60, that is, if the entire corps were present. The third division of Lee's corps numbered 25 regiments, and have positive information of 60 regiments abstracted from Lee's army to reinforce Bragg."

A MARCHING TO CLEARING in Middlesex county, was recently invited at short notice to attend the funeral of a young unmarried lady, and in his "long prayer" erroneously represented the deceased maiden as wife, mother and grandmother, and supplicated for consolation to the bereaved husband, children and grandchildren, to the great distress of the family, and the suppressed mirth of the unconverted portion of the audience. When "amen" was pronounced, and the good man was told of the "awful blunder" he had made, he felt in a peculiar frame of mind, but refused to comply with the request to pray again, according to circumstances.

SECRETARY STANTON estimates that three-fourths of the men called for by the draft will be forthcoming. The question is settled in official circles, that the opinion is that the second draft will be added to the undrawn of the first, and from the combined lists of names the remainder will be drawn. In respect to the application of the Government, by a general order of the President, for the partial relief of towns from the draft that have suffered from their quota of volunteers, Secretary Stanton has decided that these towns should not be exempted in, and there being extended, no town, it is claimed, has furnished its quota.

Arrival of a Prize.
The British prize steamship June, from Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 25d, arrived last night. She was captured Sept. 22d, off Wilmington, N. C., after a chase of 4 hours by the U. S. gunboat Connecticut, during which the C. fired thirty rounds of shell and solid shot. The June bore aboard part of her cargo of cotton. She is an iron vessel, 120 tons burthen, 30 wheel, built at Bristol, England, and is 10 years old. Her engines are about 400 horse power, the cargo is valued, together with the vessel, at \$100,000.

Interesting from Bermuda.
By the arrival at this port of the Brig. Maria Gardner, we have dates from Hamilton (Ber.), to the 15th instant. In speaking of the sinking in Charleston harbor of the famous rebel steamer "Sumter," alias Gibraltar, the Bermuda GAZETTE says she was fired into by Fort Moultrie—the rebels there probably mistaking her for a Federal man-of-war. There were six hundred and thirty persons on board at the time, but they all but twenty were saved. The Confederate steamer Ella and Annie, Capt. Bonneau, arrived at St. George's on the 15th, from Wilmington. "Recher" sympathizers abound in Bermuda. The Gazette editor says: "The E. and A. has had very many visitors since her arrival in Hamilton, all of whom have been kindly received by the captain and his officers. The new pretty Confederate flag is displayed by the E. and A. Nineteen rebel vessels are keeping up communication between Wilmington, and other Confederate ports, and Bermuda."

THE FEAST OF TABERNACLES.—This Jewish festival will commence to-morrow evening, being the 15th Nisan in the Jewish calendar. It is called Succah, because the Israelites were directed to dwell in booths, and the law enjoining its celebration is found in Lev. xxiii. 33. This feast will continue for eight days, on the first of which there can be no service work done, because it is held as a sabbath; so is the eighth. During the eight days, however, in order to obey the law as nearly as possible, many of the Israelites take their meals under a canopy of branches, in the gardens of their houses. This dwelling in booths, it will be seen, is in memory of the means of shelter, which the Israelites erected when they wandered in the wilderness after leaving Egypt. A portion of the liturgy, on the eighth day, is a prayer for rain, to make good the last year.

LOCAL NEWS.
NEW YORK AND THE VICINITY.

HOW CONSCRIPTS ARE TREATED, AND SOLDIERS ARE MADE.—STORIES IN CAPTAIN WAGNER'S DISTRICT.—A visit to Provost Marshal Wagner's headquarters, No. 63 Third Avenue, supplies us with some interesting information which we place before our readers this morning, as exhibiting the operation of the Conscription law in all its various details. Capt. Wagner's district embraces a large portion of the patriotic village of "Blackwell's," and it is presumed no other district exhibits a larger variety of human nature, than may be seen at the Provost Marshal's office, during the sittings of the Board of Enrollment for the Seventh Congressional District.

Punctually at nine o'clock, Captain F. C. Wagner and Mr. Baldwin, the Commissioner, take their seats behind a couple of desks in a front room, upon the lower floor of the building. Mr. Deputy Rathford and other assistants are also accommodated in this room. The "conscripted" begin to arrive with their notices, and are shown into a passage-way leading to some upper rooms occupied by Dr. Van Kleeck, the surgeon of the District. The surgeon having examined a conscript, and found him liable to military duty, writes upon one corner of his notice, and sends him to the back room below, where he remains until called before the Board of Enrollment.

The next man examined is found by the surgeon, deemed sufficient to exempt him from service; he is then taken to the back room, where he is held until called before the Board of Enrollment. The next man examined is found by the surgeon, deemed sufficient to exempt him from service; he is then taken to the back room, where he is held until called before the Board of Enrollment.

After the routine office work is completed, a conscript from the back room is admitted into the front room, where Captain Wagner receives his papers, notes the decision of the Doctor, administers an oath to the man and asks his name, residence and occupation. As the drafted man replies to these questions, the Provost Marshal verifies the truth of his statements, by a reference to some large scrap books, containing private information previously collected, concerning the individual. If the conscript's account of himself agrees with the records, Captain Wagner asks him what reasons he can give why he should not serve his country as a soldier? The conscript replies that he is an alien. "Give this man some alien papers," says the Captain to an assistant, and on receiving them, the Provost Marshal tells the man he must obtain a certificate from the Consul of the country he belongs to, and bring it again before the Board, with two citizens as witnesses, willing to swear the conscript is an alien. For the present this case is dropped, and Captain Wagner calls for the next. A robust healthy-looking young man comes in, answers the usual questions, and claims exemption on the ground of being a poor man, having a wife and children to support. "No such excuse taken here," says the Captain. "We must enroll you as liable to duty. You have now the option of paying \$200 or procuring a substitute. Take your papers to the Supervisors' Relief Committee, 71 and 73 Chambers street, and perhaps they will assist you in paying for a substitute." "Send in another!" The officer admits the next conscript. He claims exemption because he supports a widowed mother. The proper papers are handed to him. Captain Wagner instructs him what he is to do to verify his statement, and calls for the next man. This individual claims to have been in the service on the 24 of June. He is sworn and questioned. He produces his discharge and descriptive list. Captain Wagner reading it, sees "brown hair and dark eyes." The man before him has black hair and blue eyes. A whispered conversation ensues between the Provost Marshal and Mr. Baldwin, when Captain Wagner asks the conscript a variety of questions, meantime referring to the large scrap book. The questions being answered, and every statement apparently correct, Captain Wagner finally dismisses the conscript with directions to bring two good witnesses and his father, to prove the identity of the drafted man, with the "brown hair and grey eyes," alluded to in the descriptive list. The next customer has brought two friends to swear he is a subject of her most Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain. The consular certificate is all right, but the declaration of the conscript is not sworn to before a Notary Public. This form must be gone through with. The next case is that of an alien from "Hingham." His deposition has been sworn to before a Commissioner of Deeds. "This won't do," says Wagner. "I told you yesterday to swear to this before a Notary Public, and until that is done I cannot act." The indignant Englishman begins to vent his spleen, and wants to know "how much time he must spend looking after this 'ere thing.'" Capt. Wagner doesn't know that, but thinks if a citizen of this country must take the trouble of proving his exemption, there is no good reason why a foreigner coming here, and living fifteen years in the country, where he has always made a comfortable living, should not prove himself such by conforming to the necessary regulations. The Englishman declares he paid \$2 to the Commissioner of Deeds, and 15 cents for stamps, and begins a long story of his hardships, which the Captain cuts short by telling him he understands that the Commissioner of Deeds has swindled him, and if he intends to get exempted, he must follow the directions already given. With muttered curses John Bull retires, to make room for a naturalized Frenchman, the father of motherless children, who in turn gives place to a German with papers properly made out, and two witnesses, intelligent and ready. All the parties make the hook, answer every question, and are dismissed by the Captain, whose patience is only equaled by his politeness. The next customer is a serious native American, well known to the Enrolling Board. He comes in with a smile and a "How are you, gentlemen?" To the usual question he replies "he don't make any excuse"—"He is bound to serve his Uncle; and only wants the proper documents to get his bounty, a short furlough to kiss his wife, and 'when you call for me I am ready.'" Applause from all present greets these short speeches, and the penny fly rapidly to serve such a good-natured customer.

The case of a substitute, who comes with a messenger from the Supervisors' Relief Committee, next occupies the attention of the Board, who adjourn with the man to the Doctor's room above. Here the substitute takes off all his clothes, shows his scars, is sounded and questioned by the Doctor and the Enrolling Officers, pronounced accepted, clothes himself, and then the papers of the drafted man are properly endorsed. The whole party return to the front room, where the substitute is sworn into the service—the Supervisors' messenger pays over the money. Capt. Wagner asks the substitute if he is satisfied; tells him to look out for pickpockets, and sends him with an officer down below, where a guard of soldiers keep watch over the enlisted conscripts and those who have not been able to get exempted, or had not money enough to pay their commutation fee of \$300. Often substitutes are offered, unfit for duty as soldiers. These are promptly rejected, and the conscript receives a furlough, with instructions to try again. Next time, perhaps, his substitute is accepted, and he goes away happy. Dr. Van Kleeck treats both

conscripts and substitutes kindly, puts them to no unnecessary inconvenience, and dispatches his business as rapidly as the routine of red tape will allow. In doubtful cases of disease, the conscript produces the statement of his private physician. This is sworn to before a notary, and receives its due consideration from the Doctor and the Enrolling Officers.

Having described the operation of enrolling and exempting conscripts in Captain Wagner's District, it is proper to add that the work is performed in this District with a system and promptness hardly equalled in any other. Each member of the Board attends to the services required of him, and after the official hours of his day's duty have expired, remains often until midnight with the clerks, making up and signing necessary documents for transmission to the Provost Marshal General. This red tape routine consumes many useful hours daily. Much of it might easily be dispensed with, to the saving of time and great convenience of the enrolling officers and conscripts. Where a substitute is enlisted, the papers that discharge him from the custody of the Provost Marshal require twenty-four signatures; and when a squad of ten conscripts or substitutes are sent to Riker's Island, the amount of stationery used up, the ink wasted, and writing accomplished, is perfectly astounding. Our readers need not wonder that the Draft "drags its slow length along," through all these drawbacks. Unless they are modified, the conscripted will meet with delays that should not be charged upon the Enrolling Officers, who do all that is in the power of three such gentlemen as Capt. Wagner, Dr. Van Kleeck, and Mr. Baldwin, assisted by Mr. Deputy Rathford and others, to facilitate the business transacted in the Seventh Congressional District.

THE DRAFT.—Fourth District.—The number examined here yesterday was 38, of which there were held to service, 2; discharged for disability, 4; furnished substitutes, 5; all other causes, 22.

Fifth District.—Eighty-eight cases were heard yesterday. Held to duty, 8; substitutes accepted, 5; alienage, 20; over age, 7; minority, 4; out of district, 5; discharged for disability, 1. The examining surgeon of this district, Dr. Nelson Place, daily performs almost miraculous cures. Obsolete kidney diseases, rheumatism of long standing, and chronic affections of the liver and lungs, disappear with the wave of the pen that consigns the restored invalids to fields of glory and fame.

Sixth District.—The number examined in this District yesterday was 24, of which there were held to service, 4; discharged for disability, 2; for all other causes, 11; substitutes accepted, 6; paid \$200, 1. There were 6 sent to general rendezvous.

Seventh District.—The Board here examined 53 cases yesterday, of which there were held to duty, 6; substitutes accepted, 1; discharged for disability, 20; unenlistable age, 10; only son of widow, 6; in service 32 March, 2; non-resident, 8; alienage, 24.

Eighth District.—Eleven only were examined yesterday, and were disposed of as follows:—Held to service, 1; furnished substitutes, 2; paid commutation, 1; all other causes, 7; sent to rendezvous, 14.

Ninth District.—The number examined in this district was 38, of which there were held to service 6; furnished substitutes, 10; discharged for disability, 6; all other causes, 14; sent to general rendezvous, 11.

From this day inclusive those who have not appeared according to summons will be treated as deserters. Such delinquents will be arrested to-day or Monday. On Thursday, in Capt. Duffy's district, a man claimed exemption on the ground that he had been convicted of felony ten years ago and sentenced to a term in Sing Sing, which he served, for breaking into a leather store in the "swamp," and that since that time he robbed a man of a watch in the City Hall Park. His claim was admitted.

SUPERVISORS' COMMITTEE.—As time progresses, the labor of the Supervisors' Exemption and Relief Committee appears to be on the increase. If the rush of the conscripted to their rooms was great during the first week of their sitting, it is still greater during the last. Up to the present time, about 1,000 have been relieved—their numerous papers filed having been thoroughly scrutinized—the parties closely examined, under oath, by the Chairman, Supervisors, Board, or by Supervisors Purdy, Tweed or Stewart, or by the Controller, as the case may be—a multitude of new documents made out and certified to, and everything done with that precision and care so necessary in a matter so important as this. Most of those appearing before this Committee seem fully to appreciate the importance of its action. It is the final tribunal on which their last hope rests. If the conscript fails here, there is nothing for him but to deck himself in Uncle Sam's blue trowsers, shoulder his musket, and march to the wars. The decisions of the Council of Ten in the Palace of the Doge of Venice were never awaited with more profound dread, though accompanied by gleams of hope, than are those of the Supervisors' Committee by the conscripted, who come before for relief. But if the duties of this Board are arduous they appear to be eminently fair and just, giving as liberal construction to the ordinance as it will bear, but invariably insisting that the would-be exempt shall first secure a substitute as he is let off. In this, we find, on examining the ponderous books kept by the gentlemen and laborious clerks of the committee, he invariably succeeds. Whenever a conscript appears for relief, and declares that he cannot procure a substitute, it is looked upon as a good joke, and he is usually laughed at for making the assertion. These substitutes are procured sometimes by the conscript himself, but more frequently by an agent or broker (not from Wall st.), they are secured at various prices, from \$150 to \$200. Where the conscript obtains one under the authorized sum of the Supervisors, the Committee only pay the sum agreed upon between the conscript and his man. When a broker obtains one he saves as much for himself out of the \$200 paid over by the Committee as may be agreed upon by the broker and his man. In this way some of these agents make large sums, over which, however, the Committee exercises no control. The Board deserves great credit for the determined course it has adopted in reference to substitutes. Had it not been for the policy thus put in practice and persevered in, the Government might have obtained a large amount of money, but few soldiers. The probability is that not 1,000 of the originally conscripted will enter the army from this City. The duties of the Provost Marshals and those of the Committee go hand in hand, and it will be several weeks before either will be able to close their business.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS to the draft (\$2,000,000) have foot up \$887,000. None worth mentioning are now being received, though more are promised from influential parties.

ROBBING A RUSSIAN OFFICER.—Michael Semonoff, first master of the Russian corvette Wajana, was robbed on Thursday night in a house of ill fame in Greene street, of gold coin to the value of \$174. He informed the police, and they arrested Clara Hall, Elmira Sinclair and Kate Hagar, charged with the theft, and they were locked up by Justice Kelly for examination. On searching the room in which the robbery was committed, one of the gold pieces was found on the floor.

FIFTEEN OF THE BEST MECHANICAL engineers now in the employ of the Government, and who

passed the most successful examination, were students in Peter Cooper's school, at the Cooper Institute.

OUR NAVAL VISITORS.—THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE HARBOR.—VISIT OF ADMIRAL PAULING'S REPRESENTATIVE.—MESSAGE FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—THE NAVY YARD OF NEW YORK PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL, &c.—The presence of a Russian fleet in the harbor of New York is welcomed by all persons with the greatest pleasure. Five splendid men of war, fully manned and in perfect trim, are now riding at anchor in the North River, in full view of our noble harbor—the frigate Alexander Nevsky, the Peresmet, the Ollibab, and the corvette Village and the Varig. They will soon be joined by the clippers Almas, Jomroud, and the Jabout, the Imperial flag of Russia—a piece of white quadrangular bunting, with broad diagonal bars of red-blue—floats from the fore-top of each vessel. The attention of gazers is also attracted by the band striking up occasionally a Russian air, which sounds very melodious to an American ear. At present the newly-arrived vessels present a busy scene, in preparing for the reception of their American friends.

THE PADRE.
One of the most interesting novelties of the fleet is the chaplain—a Greek priest, dressed in the fashion of South American padres, except that the hat instead of being low crowned with an immense wide leaf, is a good deal of the "stove pipe" fashion. There is one of these clergymen on all vessels of any magnitude, and two on very large ones. On Sunday noon is celebrated on the open deck after the manner of the Greek church—the language used in the celebration of the ceremony being Greek. The padre, of course, has a wife and family, and like the wives of all other officers, they have to remain on shore while their husbands are at sea. The padre is a gentleman of noble bearing, a little above the medium height, and in the prime of life; he wears a full beard, which falls upon his breast, and rather long, dark curling hair. His large blue eyes are full, his form is well filled out, and all his movements are dignified and noble.

NAVAL STRENGTH.
At 12 o'clock exactly, while our reporter was on board the flag ship Alexander Nevsky, the naval steam tug Vanderbilt was seen approaching with Admiral Pauling's barge in tow. On arriving at the stern of the frigate the Vanderbilt dropped the barge, which with twelve oarsmen, pulled along side. In the barge was Lieut. Commander Filibrow, the executive officer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who boarded the vessel, and was immediately recognized by the majority of the officers as an old friend, having cruised with them during the Crimean war in the waters of the North of Europe. On being presented to the Admiral, Mr. Filibrow was astonished to find another old friend, who was lately the Russian agent in this city studying the progress of our ironclads. He was recognized by our reporter as the same, who, on the trial trip of the Montank, evinced a thorough knowledge of naval affairs. After the usual friendly salutations were exchanged, Mr. Filibrow told the Admiral that he was sent down by Admiral Pauling to give him a hearty and cordial welcome to the port of New York; that the facilities of the Navy Yard for any repairs his vessels might need, or for other purposes, were at his disposal, and that he and his officers were invited to visit the yard and see all interesting objects which the naval authorities here could show. The Russian Admiral replied very warmly to the message of the Admiral—sent his compliments, and hoped to be able to see him in a few days. Mr. Filibrow then left, after which the American flag was sent to the fore-top of the frigate, and the salute for Admiral Pauling was fired. This was returned in a few moments after from the cob deck of the Navy Yard, by orders of Captain Richard W. Meade, Commander of the North Carolina.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO MR. STOECKL.
A navy officer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard kindly showed us a copy of a telegraph dispatch from Washington, received from a friend, stating that the Secretary of the Navy has addressed a complimentary letter to Mr. Edward Stoeckl, the Russian Minister Extraordinary at Washington. The Secretary states that he is gratified to learn that a squadron of Russian war vessels has arrived at New York for the purpose, it is said, of visiting that city. He desires to have his compliments, and the good wishes and friendly feelings of the Government, conveyed to the Admiral; and also the assurance that the services of the Brooklyn Navy Yard are at his disposal, if he wants them.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.
Has been for some time past in process of reconstruction, rendered necessary by the strides of naval progress. The Russian naval forces in the Baltic, Amoor river, White, Caspian and Black Seas, and Lake Ural, is 122 vessels—nine being ships of the line and thirteen frigates. They mount 2,346 guns, and are manned by 250 officers and 453 sub-officers, and 20,485 seamen. The composition of the Russian Navy includes 16 Admirals, 50 Vice Admirals, 39 Rear Admirals, 111 first class Captains, 65 second class Captains, 267 Lieutenants and 356 midshipmen. The Marine Artillery comprises about 300 officers. Besides this complement, the Czar has a special naval staff. His naval force is considered one of the best regulated in the world.

The movements of the Russian fleet for the future are unknown. The general opinion is that they will remain here three or four weeks, as the officers applied to Admiral Pauling for some charts of the Atlantic harbor, and it is probable that they contemplate visiting our seaboard cities.

THE FALL FASHIONS are now well defined, and to begin at the beginning we notice that bonnets are smaller with a sensible depression of the high scoop hitherto in vogue. The trimmings are of Oriental feathers, with gold, steel and jet ornaments. Plumage of tropical birds are also used in place of Oriental feathers. Lace and blond, fastened with golden butterflies, crescents and brilliant constitute the decorations of the hair, ranging from fifty to a hundred dollars, for which there are plenty of fair customers. Green is the prevailing color, and green and black velvet hats with bands placed cross-wise on the body of the hat, with bows fastened with jet butterflies have a very charming effect. Dresses are getting increasingly masculine with a steady pressure, mainly to the Bloomer style. Jackets and vests are the mode, with jaunty neckties disposed of as elaborately embroidered shirt that porps bewitching from the half-buttoned vest. Skirts are worn low, with hoops of the usual extent towards the back, but diminishing towards a cone upwards. Cloaks in all the splendor of scarlet are made circular with pointed skirts and dependent tassels. The weather has not yet grown sufficiently cold to produce any marked development in furs.

COMMODORE FARRAGUT was serenaded on Thursday evening at the Astor House. A large number of ladies paid him their respects.

M. GOULDREY BOILEAU, the new French Consul here, is a brother-in-law of Gen. Fremont, so far as the marriage of the General and the Consul with two sisters can make such a relationship. M. Boileau married a sister of Mrs. Fremont.

THERE WILL BE MUSIC at the Central Park (Continued on Fourth Page.)